

A SOUND-ABSORBING AND SOUNDPROOFING PANEL

Technical Field

This invention relates to a sound-absorbing and soundproofing panel. More particularly, it relates to a panel consisting of a first plastic foam layer coupled or
5 not with a second layer of a different material; the panel has high sound-absorbing power, low impact strength, and good mechanical properties in general and is light, deformable, and able to springback slowly to its original shape after the deforming action has ceased.

Background Art

10 In the area of sound-absorbing and/or soundproofing materials, several materials are known for some time now to filter and deaden sounds, utilised in specific ways depending on the particular field of application. Examples range from sophisticated and expensive engraved panels for anechoic chambers to simple plastic sheets coupled with high-damping sheets like sheet lead or high-density and low-impact
15 strength plastic used, for example, to sound conditioning motor compartments of boats. In the automobile industry, examples of items used for sound conditioning include panels made of different fibres and/or plastic foam in combination with one layer of bitumen sheeting.

Besides varying significantly in performance (which may be very poor sometimes),
20 the above materials have several drawbacks, such as excessive weight (for example, in the case of panels with sheet lead), voluminous size, high cost, or low mechanical strength (for example, the panels with a layer of bitumen sheeting which performance worsens over time and following exposure to low temperatures and/or temperature changes; furthermore, the panels can easily become dry,
25 crack under the effect of the vibrations, and become detached from their support).

Attempts put forward to improve the performance of said materials have not always produced the hoped for results. This is particularly true when limited dimensions and high absorptive power are required: the use of thin materials must be compensated for with high-density matter, increasing the weight, otherwise
30 lower sound-insulating performance or limited mechanical properties must be accepted.

For example, US patent US-5010113 refers to a flame-retardant and

soundproofing polyurethane material obtained by mixing and reacting together an amino-salt of phosphoric acid, a compound containing at least two reactive hydrogens, and a compound containing at least two isocyanate radicals.

The German patent application n. 1991 41229666 describes a sound-insulating viscoelastic foam, having an adhesive surface, obtained by making stoichiometric amounts of a polyisocyanate react with at least two polyols of the polyether type, which are incompatible with each other.

Patent no. EP0884349 describes a soundproofing material consisting of a cross-linked resin – chosen from the group comprising polyolefin, polystyrene, and polychlorovinyls – and an inert filler, preferably barium sulphate (referred to in the examples).

However, these documents do not make it clear what actual sound absorption coefficient is obtained, nor the effect of the inert filler other than to lower the cost of the finished product and to improve heat resistance.

Description of the Invention

It is the object of this invention to provide a sound-insulating panel that is light, easy to mould, and very pliable and features a low impact strength, good mechanical strength, and high sound-absorbing and soundproofing performance; in addition, the panel should be able to maintain these properties over time, even in the presence of temperature changes.

The panel in accordance with present invention comprises a first layer, consisting of a viscoelastic plastic foam containing an inertly charged material that is uniformly dispersed, coupled with a second layer consisting of a material chosen from the group of textile fibre mat, 100% PES, and polyethylene foam. The textile fibre mat is of known type and essentially consists of spun yarn waste of different types.

Said first layer of the panel preferably consists of a viscoelastic polyurethane foam made in compliance with state-of-the-art techniques by reacting together (i) at least one compound chosen from ethylene oxides and propylene oxides, the compound A, with (ii) an isocyanate compound, the compound B, in said polyurethane foam, being uniformly dispersed a micronized inert material, the compound C, chosen from fibreglass, artificial and natural textile fibres, silica,

silicates, carbonates, and similar in combination or alone.

More specifically, the ethylene oxides and propylene oxides have a molecular weight falling within the range from 200 to 10,000, preferably from 200 to 6000, an hydroxyl number falling within the range from 20 to 1000, preferably from 20 to 800, and a functionality falling within the range from 3 to 8. These compounds are used alone (ethylene oxides or propylene oxides only) or are mixed together in accordance with known techniques. The isocyanate compound is chosen from the group comprising toluene diisocyanate, polymethylene-polyphenyl-isocyanates, and diphenylisocyanates with a molecular weight falling within the range from 200 to 8000, ideally from 200 to 6000.

Compounds A, B, and C are present in the reacting mixture in amounts expressed in percentages by weight, falling within the range from 30 to 75%, from 20 to 65%, and from 5 to 50%, respectively.

This first panel has a thickness falling within the range from 5 to 500 mm, and a specific weight falling within the range from 50 to 200 Kg/m³.

Preferably, the micronized material consists of fibreglass, silica, silicates, carbonates, and their mixtures with particle size falling within the range from 10 to 500 µm, preferably from 50 to 200 µm; anyhow, possible particle sizes fall within the range from 10 to 50 µm and from 10 to 30 µm.

Preferably, the material used to make said second layer is a felt, mat, or pressed material of natural or artificial textile fibres with a weight falling within the range from 400 to 1500 g/m² and a thickness falling within the range from 10 to 100 mm.

The first and the second layer are coupled directly in the mould or by means of gluing. The preferred version of the final panel comprises a layer of viscoelastic polyurethane foam with a specific weight falling within the range from 85 to 120, preferably from 90 to 105 Kg/m³, and containing the micronized material in amounts expressed in percentages by weight falling within the range from 60 to 80%, preferably from 65 to 75%, the remaining being said second layer having a weight falling within the range from 400 to 900 g/m², preferably from 500 to 800 g/m².

In accordance with a preferred version of this invention, said first layer features a free or visible face with impressions having a broadly curvilinear shape (ideally

circular, oval, or elliptical), a maximum transversal dimension falling within the range from 5 to 15 mm, preferably from 7 to 13 mm, a depth falling within the range from 1 to 10 mm, preferably from 2 to 6 mm and a distance between centres from 1.10 to 1.80 times said maximum transversal dimension.

- 5 The following examples show the technical results obtained by some panels according to present invention, given in an absolutely exemplification way, not limiting objects and scope of the invention itself.

Example 1

10 Panels were made consisting of a first layer of a polyurethane foam material obtained by reacting a mixture consisting of SPECFLEX NS 644 (made by DOW CHEMICAL), S.F. Ns 540 (made by DOW CHEMICAL), and textile fibre (polyester) in proportions of 40%, 50%, and 10%, respectively. The panels were made in three thicknesses (20, 30, and 45 mm) with a specific weight equal to 100 Kg/m³ and were coupled with a second layer consisting of a 20-mm thick mixed
15 textile fibres mat with a weight of 1000 g/m². The obtained products underwent sound absorption tests in compliance with ASTM E1050-90 and ASTM C384-95. The results are summarized in Table 1 in terms of % of sound absorption.

TABLE 1

THICKNESS	FREQUENCY (Hz)					
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000
20 mm	79	85	89	94	93	89
30 mm	81	89	97	99	95	94
45 mm	85	90	96	99	99	96

20 Example 2

A 20-mm thick first layer of material made as described in Example 1 was coupled to a second layer consisting of 100% PES; then, the resulting product underwent the sound absorption test referred to in the previous example. The panel was as it is and compressed as to reduce the thickness by 75%. The obtained results are
25 shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

PANEL	FREQUENCY (Hz)					
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000

	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000
AS IT IS	85	95	92	93	91	95
COMPRESSED BY 75%	76	74	79	81	86	85

CLAIMS

1. A multilayer soundproofing and sound-absorbing panel made of plastics coupled to a second suitable material, characterised in that it comprises a first layer consisting of a plastics foam containing an uniformly dispersed inert filler material and a second layer consisting of a material chosen from the group of textile fibre mat, 100% PES, and polyethylene foam.
2. A panel as claimed in claim 1 wherein said first layer consists of a viscoelastic polyurethane foam made in compliance with state-of-the-art techniques by reacting together (i) at least one compound chosen from ethylene oxides and propylene oxides, (compound A) with (ii) an isocyanate compound, (compound B), in said polyurethane foam being uniformly dispersed a micronized inert material chosen from fibreglass, calcium carbonate, artificial and natural textile fibres, silica, and similar in combination or alone, (compound C).
3. A panel as claimed in claim 2 wherein said ethylene and propylene oxides have a molecular weight falling within the range from 200 to 10,000, an hydroxyl number falling within the range from 20 to 1000, and functionality falling within the range from 2 to 8.
4. A panel as claimed in claim 3 wherein said ethylene and propylene oxides have a molecular weight falling within the range from 200 to 6000.
5. A panel as claimed in claim 3 wherein said ethylene and propylene oxides have a molecular weight falling within the range from 4000 to 6000.
6. A panel as claimed in claim 2 wherein said isocyanate compound is chosen from the group consisting of toluene diisocyanate, polymethylene-polyphenyl-isocyanates, and diphenylisocyanates.
7. A panel as claimed in claim 2 wherein said micronized material has a particle size falling within the range from 10 to 500 μm .
8. A panel as claimed in claim 7 wherein said particle size falls within the range from 50 to 200 μm .
9. A panel as claimed in claim 2 wherein said micronized material is present in said first layer in amounts expressed in percentages by weight falling within the range from 5 to 50.
10. A panel as claimed in claim 9 wherein said micronized material is present in

said first layer in amounts expressed in percentages by weight falling within the range from 10 to 30.

11. A panel as claimed in claim 1 wherein said first layer features a free or visible face with impressions having a broadly curvilinear shape, ideally circular or oval or elliptical.

12. A panel as claimed in claim 11 wherein said impressions have a maximum transversal dimension falling within the range from 5 to 15 mm, a depth falling within the range from 2 to 6 mm, and a distance between centres from 1.10 to 1.80 times said maximum transversal dimension.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: A SOUND-ABSORBING AND SOUNDPROOFING PANEL

(57) Abstract: A soundproofing and sound-absorbing panel consisting of two different layers: a first layer of plastic foam, and a second layer of material chosen from textile fibre mat, 100% PES, polyethylene foam, and similar. Said panel features excellent properties, specifically: the weight being equal, the panel dampens noise significantly better than other similar products; or, performance being equal, the panel is lighter than other similar products.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International Application No
 PCT/ 03/10612

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4283457	A	11-08-1981	GB	2096943 A	27-10-1982
WO 8101816	A	09-07-1981	EP	0042423 A1	30-12-1981
			GB	2082968 A ,B	17-03-1982
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EP 0245636	A	19-11-1987	DE	8613009 U1	30-10-1986
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 03/10612

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1 (part)

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 03/10612

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B32B5/24 B60R13/08 E04B1/84

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B32B B60R E04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 283 457 A (KOLSKY RODGER E ET AL) 11 August 1981 (1981-08-11) column 4, line 51 -column 5, line 22; claims 1,21,26	1,2
X	WO 81 01816 A (PARKER L) 9 July 1981 (1981-07-09) page 11, paragraphs 2,3	1,2
X	US 3 919 444 A (SHAYMAN HARRY I) 11 November 1975 (1975-11-11) example 1	1
X	EP 0 245 636 A (ODENWALD CHEMIE GMBH) 19 November 1987 (1987-11-19) claims 1,5	1
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claim : 1 (part)

From document US 4,283,457 the following features are known:

- multilayer panel (see Figure),
- plastic foam containing uniformly dispersed inert filler material (see backing layer, reference sign 2, col. 4, last two paragraphs and line 62=urethane, and filler see col. 4, lines 55 to 57).
- second layer consisting of a textile fibre mat (see facing layer, reference sign 3).

Accordingly, all features of claim 1 are known from this prior art. Therefore, the sound absorbing product having a textile fibre mat as the second layer constitutes the first invention.

The potential use of the of the panel according to claim 1 as a soundproofing and sound-absorbing panel does not contribute as a feature to a product-claim. Nevertheless, also US'457 refers to a use of the therein disclosed panel as sound-absorbing (see claim 1, "laminate structure for acoustic applications).

2. Claim : 1 (part)

Independent claim 1 does refer to a second layer consisting of 100% PES.

The presence of PES constitutes another solution of the present problem. Accordingly, since all features of the first alleged invention are already known this alternative solution forms a second invention (a posteriori non-unity).

3. Claim : 1 (part)

Independent claim 1 does refer to a second layer consisting of polyethylene foam.

The presence polyethylene foam constitutes a further solution of the present problem. Accordingly, since all features of the first alleged invention are already known this alternative solution forms a third invention (a posteriori non-unity).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No.
PCT 03/10612

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>EP 1 031 594 A (WACKER POLYMER SYSTEMS GMBH &) 30 August 2000 (2000-08-30) claim 1</p> <p>-----</p>	1-12

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